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Poorandhur, 3rd July 1862.

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3. A Director and Secretary have been appointed.

4. The object of the Association is principally to encourage Rifle Shooting by competing for Prizes at General Meetings to be held yearly in Bombay, and, as circumstances permit, in Poona also.

5. The practice of Rifle Shooting is fast gaining ground all over the world, and in this respect it will not do to be backward in Bombay or the neighbouring stations.

6. It would be advisable that the Association be formed as a Branch of the Grand National Rifle Association in England, and that the same Rules (modified to meet circumstances in India) be adopted, and that Members of one, be Members of the other to all intents and purposes.

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3rd.—*Honorary Members*, all Subalterns of the Army in or out of the Presidency, all strangers passing through Bombay, may become Honorary Members.

9. All elections shall be by Ballot.

10. Ordinary Members leaving the Presidency may become Honorary Members as regards Subscription during absence if extending over six months.

11. His Excellency The Governor has kindly consented to become

Honorary President.

And His Excellency The Commander-in-Chief has also kindly consented to become

President.

The Provisional Council is composed as follows:—

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Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to notify that by mutual consent they have dissolved the Partnership in which they have hitherto carried on business at Ferozepore, Peshawur, Sealkote, Delhi, Nowshahra, and Morar (Gwalior), and have divided their Estates as follows:—

From this date the business, conducted at Ferozepore and Peshawur, under the name of COWASJEE FRAMJEE, shall now be the sole Property of HORMUSJEE COWASJEE, together with the Goods, Outstanding Debts, Estates, and Liabilities at those two places, where the business shall henceforward be carried on under the sole name of H. COWASJEE.

The business at Delhi, Sealkote, Nowshahra, and Morar (Gwalior), together with its Debts, Estates and Liabilities are henceforward the sole Property of FRAMJEE COWASJEE, who will continue to carry it on under the old name of COWASJEE FRAMJEE.

The business which has hitherto been carried on in Bombay under the name of COWASJEE FRAMJEE'S SONS shall hereafter be the Property of FRAMJEE COWASJEE, who shall recover all the Outstanding Debts, and be responsible for all the Liabilities of the said Firm.

HORMUSJEE COWASJEE.
FRAMJEE COWASJEE.

Ferozepore, 19th June 1862.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in Love Lane, and from the 20th proximo, a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

THE UPPER PREMISES at No. 10, Forbes Street, lately vacated by Messrs. HERBERT & Co.

Apply to S. TYABJEE & Co.

TO LET.

GODOWN and STABLE. Apply to LAWRENCE & CO.

TO LET.

AN OFFICE TO LET. Apply to Messrs. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. No. 10, Hummum Street.

TO LET.

FROM THE FIRST JUNE NEXT.—The Spacious and Airy Apartments, at present occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

May 5th, 1862.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to LEGGATT & Co., 3, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET.

AN AIRY AND COMMODIOUS UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, the "Katewille," situated on Malabar Hill, facing the Sea side, having extensive Rooms; Out-houses, and Stables. Apply to Mr. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE, at the Office of Messrs. VOLKART, BROTHERS.

Bombay, 17th June 1862.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c. Bell Lane, No. 2.

TO BE LET—three Bungalows on Malabar Hill—three in Mazagon—two in Upper Colaba—and one cool and upper-storied Bungalow, Beach Road, excellently built, facing the sea.

1 very commodious and airy Bungalow, in Breach Candy.

One upper storied Bungalow in Girgaum facing the sea.

1 splendid House, in Fort.

Three stories of a house in Fort well adapted for Parsis to live in.

2 Bungalows in Sattara—Lodge and Rose Cottages.

Also two Houses and two Shops to let in the Fort.

FOR SALE.

3 Broughams; 1 Mailcoach; 3 Horses, one nice Buggy &c., &c.

N. SORABJEE & Co.

FOR SALE.

HOME NEWS dated 26th May and 3rd June, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per Overland Mail.

A CRIBELLE and other Violin Strings, Violincello Strings, Guitar Strings, Double Bass Strings, B flat and E flat Clarionet Reeds, Bassoon and Obor Reeds.

A Treatise on the instrumentation of Military Bands, describing the character and proper employment of every Musical Instrument used in Reed Bands; by C. Mandel, Rs. 5 each.

Guide for Composers of Instrumental Music, showing the compass of all Instruments used in Orchestras and Military Bands; arranged according to their different dimensions, by Leopold Engelke. Price Rs. 5 each.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED—

Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by James McCabe, London.
Do. do. do., by John Jones, Strand London.
Doctor's Independent Seconds, and Race Watches Gold.
Do. do. do. Silver.
Ladies Open-faced Watches, by Thornhill Brothers and Co.
Do. do. do., by Binoet.
Gentlemen's Silver Hunting do., by Binoet, from Rs. 20 to 55.
Do. do. Open-faced, by do., from Rs. 18.
Circular, Tent or Palanquin Clocks, eight days winding.
Watch movement centre seconds, will work in any position—Rs. 35.
Do. do. without centre seconds—Rs. 25.
Small circular Time-pieces with alarum—Rs. 18.

MASONIC JEWELS.

Master Masons.
Past Masters.
Royal Arch.
Mark Master.

A beautiful assortment of Ladies' best Gold Wristlets.
Do. do. Brooches, from Rs. 18 to 200.
French Paste-diamond Brooches—Rs. 3.
Best Gold Ear-rings of the latest fashion, from Rs. 8 to 36.
French Paste-diamond do., Rs. 12.
Gentleman's Gold Studs, from Rs. 7 to 36.
Do. Sets of Studs, Sleeve Links and Collar Stud—Rs. 40.
Do. do. Sleeve Links—Rs. 15

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 8th July 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 05/16 d. to 2s. 06/16 d.
Do. Documents	Do.	2s. 07/16 to 2s. 09/16 d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	Sight	¼ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 220 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ p. cent.	T. B. closed.
Madras Bank	1,000	42 do.	44 with divd.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	90 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	105 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	12 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	28½ do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2½ Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomnl. [sh.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 21,450 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 2,400 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 100 dis.
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 50 dis.
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 40 do.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	.....	Rs. 325 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 325 do.
Manockjee Pittya Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 180 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36		94½
,, Loan 1842-43		
,, Loan 1854-55		
New Five Per Cent. Loan		104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars	,, 227 do.
German Crowns	,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 205 do.
Bar Silver	,, 106½ to 107
Gold Leaf	,, 16-4 to 16-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ....£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
,, (Seeds) ....£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.
To London (Cotton) ready ....£2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d.
,, (Seeds) ....£2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d.
To Hull ....£2 0s. 0d.
To China ....No offers.
To Clyde ....Do.

PRICES CURRENT (JULY 7TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba.—	Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs. 260 to 261
New Surat	,, 262 to 263
New Dholleras, and Bhownugger	,, 250 to 255
New Oomrawutee	,, 248 to 250
New Comptah	,, 248 to 249
New Dharwar Sawginned	,, 328 to 330
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,, 238 to 240
New Varsvul	,, 235 to 237
New Chandah	,, 230 to 232
New Pondicanee	,, 240 to 241
New Acoote	,, 259 to 260
New Mangalore	,, 239 to 241
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,550.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs.	6-8 to 6-9 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Gozerat	,, 7-6 to 7-7 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,, 32 to 33 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	,, 37 to 38 nominal.
	,, 26 to 27

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per c per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business?.....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 6th May 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... } 1s. 11¾d. ,,

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Manritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postage, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 1 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if the proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

S. D. FREELING,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.

Paid up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New Y ork the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. o.
,, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. o.
,, 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. o.
,, on demand .....
On Scotland do. ..... } 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland do. .....
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 5 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 5 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 6 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay 30th May 1861. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d.
,, 4 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
,, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
,, 2 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
,, 1 month's sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
,, On demand .....
On Scotland ..... } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland .....
Circular Notes ..... s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with t he Service and of such other Societies as the' Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange Bills, addressed to the nearest address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice to the Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several issues of the Indian Government, and retirement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 20th May 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Saldana*, G. Dawson, bound to Singapore.
Ship *Morning Light*, Gillies, bound to Liverpool.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *Governor Higginson*, for Kurrachee.
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Norna*, for China, &c.
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Columbian*, for China, &c.
Ship *Nasree*, for Mauritius.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Penang & Singapore.

Sir Edward Perry.—8 cases Glass Beads, 15 packages Dammer, 3 cases Cocoanut Oil, 2 cases Glass Ware, 2 cases Mace, 1 case Crockeryware, 3 cases Beetlenuts, 2 bundles Sundries, 186 bags Sugar, 19,648 pieces Sapan Wood, 1 package Benjamin, 20 bundles Rattan Sticks, 40 bundles China Ware, 20 Seisa Oil, 142 packages Gambier, 753 bundles Rattans, 220 rolls Plates.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 7th JULY 1862.

For London.

Istamboul.—50 bales Hemp, 140 cwt., R. Souzba and Co. ; 10 casks Tallow, 47¼ cwt., John Tanner and Co. ; 215 packages Munjeet, 245¼ cwt., Pasweer Mooljee ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

Earl of Balcarres.—125 bales Rags, 437¼ cwt., Rayssee Hurpal.

For Liverpool.

Bates Family.—1 bale Hemp, 1¾ cwt., Jairam Visram ; 105 bales Wool, 315 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall ; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Damjee Hemraz and Co. ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co. ; 26 bales Rags, 91 cwt., Parpia Natha ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Courjee Premjee ; 83 packages Cloves, 103¾ cwt., 2 bales Orchillaweed, 7 cwt., Cardwell Parsons and Co. ; 35 bales Wool 105 cwt., Ramjee Hunsraz.

John Lyon.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mooljee Ramjee ; 125 bales Cotton, 437¼ cwt., Sewmoorjee Amsoree ; 64 bundles Bhoytegg Seed, 32 cwt., 103 bundles Mustard Seed, 51¼ cwt., 128 bundles Sursee Seed, 64 cwt., 184 bundles Linseed, 92 cwt., 21 bundles Galls, 10½ cwt., Jairam Visram ; 33 bales Madder Roots, 115 cwt. 12 lbs., Ralli Brothers.

Arabian.—81 bales Cotton, 283½ cwt., Jairam Visram ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., D. J. Lisboa. ; 36 bales Cotton, 126 cwt., Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy.

Ajmeer.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Leckie and Co.

Euphrates.—54 bales Cotton, 189 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co ; 101 bales Hemp, 280 cwt., R. Souzba and Co. ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., 50½ bales Wool, 151½ cwt., Bhimjee Samjee.

Floating Light.—34 bales Wool, 102 cwt., Dinshaw Bhicajee ; 20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., S. Burstall and Co. ; 175 bales Cotton. 612¼ cwt., Courjee Premjee ; 95 bales Cotton, 332½ cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Golconda.—264 bales Cotton, 924 cwt., Canjee Toolsidass.

Campbell.—102 bales Cotton, 357 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee ; 54 bales Cotton, 189 cwt., Samjee Hunsraz and Co.

Royal Sazon.—200 bales Cotton, 709 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee.

Joshua.—33½ bales Cotton, 117¼ cwt., Govindjee Doongursee.

Alma.—280 bundles Mustard, 140 cwt., 280 bundles Nuxvomica, 140 cwt., Dewjee Mukanee ; 25 bales Cotton, 87¼ cwt., Godoo Premjee.

Levant.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt , Tribhowndass Jugguwondass.

For New York.

Crown Point.—1 box Blackwood Furniture, J. G. Ward ; 1 bundle Flags, 2 cwt., Stearns, Hobart and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Norna.*—42 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each David Sassoon and Co. ; 35 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs each, Woomedchund Hocumchund ; 18½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Juggunath Ramjee ; 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sasoon Moses ; 7 cases Cambay Stones, 62,000 Nos. Plain Dole, 126¼ corges, Ahmedbhoy Remtoola and Co.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Norna.*—1 box Wearing Apparel, A. T. Augus ; 9½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Juvarimut Sewlal.

For Calcutta.

Earl of Clare.—3 packages Seed Bends, 300 bundles, 8 packages Beads, 2,461 lbs., Cadurbhoy Momoonjee, *Columbian.*—6 cases Piece Goods, 450 pieces, Chooniram Jairaz.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 5 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 5 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 6 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay 30th May 1861. Manager.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ... Bombay.
800 Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ... ... England.
204 Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ... ... Out of Commission.
946 Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ... ... Bombay.
,, Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
564 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ... ... Bombay.
499 Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton ... ... River Indus.
420 Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ... ... Bombay.
800 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ... ... Andaman Islands.
205 Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw ... ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ... ... Bombay.
887 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge ... Persian Gulf.
90 Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ... ... Madras.
274 Ethersey, (flat), McLaren ... ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), William ... Out of Commission.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser ... ... Bombay.
1450 Feroze, 13 (paddle), Tronson ... ... Bombay.
610 Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh ... ... River Indus.
315 Goolamar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ... Bombay.
90 Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender) Persian Gulf.
610 Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ... ... River Indus.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood ... ... Persian Gulf.
522 Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ... ... Neale.
469 Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ... ... River Indus.
151 Keddy warry, (flat) ... ... Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
,, Kotree, (flat), O'Brien ... ... River Indus.
700 Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ... Adaman Islands.
300 Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tasleton ... Bombay.
157 Mahi, 2 (schooner), Gushlee ... ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
445 Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson ... ... River Indus.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner) ... ... Karrachee.
304 Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ... ... River Indus.
610 Outram, (paddle), Neal ... ... River Indus.
385 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... ... River Indus.
140 Pleiad, (screw), White ... ... Bombay.
1240 Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ... Bombay.
800 Punjaub, 10, Foulerton ... ... England.
208 Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams ... ... River Indus.
835 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison ... ... River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... ... Bombay.
610 Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones. River Indus.
40 Suake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... ... Bombay Harbour.
336 Tigris, 5 (Steam Sloop), Fryer ... ... Persian Gulf.
705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ... ... Bombay.
1008 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[n.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1310 Istamboul, Dauchar—Jehanghir N. Wadia. (cl. May 19)
579 Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co. (c. l. June 5)

TUTICORIN AND LONDON.

1114 Veteran, A. Duncan—Reunie, Scovell & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1163 Ajmeer, Asplet—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 26)
1070 Alma, Brough—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1038 Arabian Marshall—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 20)
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 16)
886 Bucton Castle, Cherry—G. S. King & Co.
660 Campbell, Meikle—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 26)
1046 Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. June 5)
617 Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1139 Floating Light, Starkie—RennieScovell & Co. (c. l. May 28)
1154 Forest Rights, Thomson—Grey & Co.
1124 Golconda, Dain—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 5)
1596 John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 19)
804 Joshua, W. Bartlie—Coupland & Co. (c. l. May 31)
1210 Lgvant, Feran—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 19)
1904 Lord Raglan, Curruth—Lawrence & Co.
1109 Royal Saxon, Brown—Dirom Hunter &Co. (c. l. May 20)
1033 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 1)
839 Virginia, Davis—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 21)

FOR TUTICORIN AND LIVERPOOL.

1152 Melticote, Gould—Comfort & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

439 Noveille Antonietta—S. Tyebjee & Co. (c. l. July 4)

FOR HONGKONG.

477 Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. J. Sons&Co. (c. l. Apr. 12)
975 John Temperly, Liddle—W. Nicol & Co.
955 Preston, Mefiett—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. July 2)
874 Portland, Thomas—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

501 Bombay Merchant, Richard—Reerjee Arut.
1201 Futtay Mombarack—Cursondass Verzdass (c. l. May 12)

FOR MANILA.

835 Alarm, Gibson—Coupland & Co.
1562 Saldanha, Dawson—Lawrence & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

372 Louisa, Knell—S. D. N. Nenabhoy & Co.
369 Lizzie Bliss, Pierson—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1019 Earl of Clare—R. Jamsetjee Jejeobhoy & Co. (c. l. July3)
1007 Istamboul, W. W. Pole—H. M. H. Sedick.
337 Prince of Wales, Macode—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)
74 Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sawjee Lalljee. (c. l. May 27)

FOR KURRACHEE.

209 Champion, Owen—Jewee Sazon. (c. l. July 7)
450 Governor Higginson(s), Greig—W. Nicol&Co.(c. l. July7)
450 Tilly, (s) G. M. Beyts—S. S. N. Co. (c. l. June 18)

1145 Crown Point, Knapp—J. Reynolds & Co. (c. l. June 5)

FOR MAURITIUS.

250 Nassy, Nacoda—L. Samjee. (c. l. July 7)

FOR CHINA.

1009 Columbian, I. N. Skottowe. (c. l. July 7)
613 Norna, Bain. (c. l. July 7)

ADEN AND SUEZ.

908 Sefeete, G. C. Burne.

NOT FIXED.

672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
397 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
290 Anarat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff.
559 Bussora, Merchant—Delange H. J. S. Deens.
Carlow, Nacoda.
666 Celaia, Hayes—Coupland & Co.
641 China, Logan—Wallace & Co.
City of Poona, Nacoda.
1109 Contest, Jennings—Ewart, Latham & Co.
968 Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
270 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
699 Fazel Ghany, Nacoda—Hajee Ebhram.
699 Fatty Allum, Profrug—Hajee Ebhram.
696 Granville, Laker—W. Nicol & Co.
495 Harriet and Jesse, Daslon—Tar Mahomed & Co.
1338 Hahuman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1000 Iskunerahs, Mahomed.
155 Keeratu Roodeen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.
Le Harthee, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
524 Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.
1242 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.
490 Nadershah, Box—Gopaldass Morjee.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
Nantis, Nacoda—C. S. Sons & Co.
109 Nasarrol Hamed, Nacoda—M. Hussein.
391 Nurbudda—Cumondass Vurzdass.
1569 Oriental, Hill—Cursetjee Jemsetjee & Co.
1435 Queen of the West, Barry—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
660 Relief, Lorby—W. Nicol & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
791 Robina Coates—Coupland & Co.
450 Scindian, (s) Boyt—B. S. N. Co.
508 Seringapatam, E. H. Dann—Lawrence & Co.
150 Shapoorjee Beerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
183 Shakeol Ahmed, Nacoda—Aboo Baker.
1131 Sir Edward Perry, Jaukins.
353 Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
578 Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co.
813 Unrivalled, Crawford—E. Bates & Co.
1131 War Cloud, McLay—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1220 Zouave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1290 Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
1600 Pottinger. (Lead up.)
1290 Singapore, G. A. Grainger.
495 Union, W. Stuart.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

851 Gala, Fisher—Fleming & Co.
590 Scutaria, Edwards—McIver & Co.
649 Westward Ho, Wilkinson

is the only great scientific writer who blundered on that point. He did more for the science than any other man, not only by evolving many of its most important truths, but by shewing the mutual relation and dependance of its principles, whereby he laid the foundation of the *science* of political economy. He did for it what Newton did for astronomy, and Bacon for all kinds of philosophical investigation. But he did not perceive the nature and place of rent of land, and confounded it with the items of the cost of production. McCulloch, whose scientific acumen will surely satisfy the writer of the paragraph we have quoted, pointed out Adam Smith's mistake, and demonstrated that rent does not enter into the cost of production; and every really scientific writer since, has treated it, not as a point admitting of dispute, but as an axiomatic truth. The practical bearing of that truth is, however, upon the people, not upon the Government; because it is, *as not entering into the price of commodities*, and therefore not paid by the consumers, that rent is not of the nature of a tax.

The price of the produce of the poorest land cultivated, that which merely yields an adequate return for the expense and labour bestowed upon it, but can afford no rent, is the same as the price of the produce of all the rent paying land. The cost of cultivating an acre of rich land is no greater than that of cultivating an acre of poor land; nevertheless, although the former may produce four times as much as the latter, its produce is not on that account sold any cheaper. The price of the produce of the poorest land under cultivation is the index of the price of all, and the difference between the return for expense and labour bestowed on land which pays no rent, and the returns from all richer land is the perquisite of the owner of the soil. It enters neither into the price of the poor man's bread, nor of the rich man's luxuries. No commodity is increased one farthing by the rent, be it much or little, which is paid to the owner for the use of his land.

When the Government owns the land, or to speak more correctly, when the land is public property, then the rent of it goes like taxes into the public purse, and is employed exactly as taxes are in defraying the expenses of the State. Thus it is most truly, both in that general receptacle, the public exchequer, and in the use to which it is applied, "*confounded with taxes.*" Men like Mill understand what they say, and do not blunder in treating of the simple principles of the science.

From this it of course follows, that if the land be public property, and if the rent of it suffice to meet all the public expenditure, no tax will be required, and the price of all commodities will consist only of the profits of stock and the wages of labour, without any enhancement from public burdens.

All taxes *do* enter into the price of commodities, and are therefore paid to the last farthing by some class or other of consumers. Hence the vast importance to the *community*, although not to the Government, of the fact that, "rent is not a tax," in the sense in which political economists use that expression.

Now, all the rent of the soil of India, except that portion of it which has been alienated, goes into the Government exchequer, and is employed in defraying the expenses of the State, which in ordinary times it has gone far to cover. Hence, as has been often and truly stated by a contemporary, "India has been the most lightly taxed of all nations." Except indeed the salt monopoly, which is a tax under another name, and the customs, transit dues, and one or two other insignificant items, there were, until recently, no general taxes. Moreover let us keep in view the important fact, that every increase in the productiveness of the soil, so long as the Government draws the rent, and every increase in the commercial value of its productions, whereby it becomes worth more rent, renders available a correspouding augmentation of the public revenue, without any addition to the price of commodities; for no increase in real rent can affect price, until all the land in the country that can be cultivated with profit, has been brought under cultivation, and has *begun to pay rent*.

But supposing the land rent insufficient to meet the public expenditure, as has been the case to a large extent for the last few years, then the important question is very forcibly suggested, *who is the landlord?* It will not do to give the common vague answer, "the Government." That unsubstantial myth incurs no responsibilities, and bears no burdens. Who is the *bonâ-fide* landlord, the party on whom the responsibility rests, on whom the burden falls, and out of whose pocket all the extra expenses in the shape of taxes, by whomsoever paid in the first instance, do ultimately come? That party, whoever he may be, is the one most deeply interested in all questions connected with the sale of government lands, the redemption of the land-rent, perpetual-settlements, and all other modes of getting quit of the only source from which the expenses of the State can be paid without putting any burden upon the community. The Government, that is to say, the men in office for the time being, are the least of all to be trusted in this matter. Their chief interest is to get the necessary supplies during their own period of office with the least trouble to themselves, and of course from those who will give it with least clamour and objection. They pounce upon those whose money can be most easily got at, with as correct an instinct as that of Bajeerow or his renowned Minister of Finance, although in a more formal and civilized way. And happily for them, Englishmen have the gift of submitting quietly to be fleeced for the benefit of anybody or everybody, beyond all other races of men. The good living, easy-minded, majority of them, although excelling all men in practical outgoing energy, seem,

"Too weak to bear
The insupportable fatigue of thought!"

and account it a privilege to be allowed to bear a burden in peace, rather than to have to bestir themselves to get quit of it, when that necessitates an investigation into its nature and the way it has lighted on them, as a preliminary to the devising of some means of relief. There is, however, a small minority of more cross-grained members of the family, whose dislike to being unduly burdened disposes them to bestir themselves a little for their own relief; and desiderating the reciprocation of a little sympathetic feeling with this class, with whom we claim affinity, we purpose entering more particularly into the consideration of the questions we have proposed, premising that we do not consider there can be much difficulty in arriving at correct answers to them.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on the 5th July 1862.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits	,,	1,00,16,289
Other Deposits	,,	1,11,12,169
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	,,	13,74,355
Rest	,,	2,33,406
	Rupees	2,80,61,219

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities			Rs.	23,43,590
Credits Deposits	do.	do.	,,	11,19,962
Bills discounted			,,	28,44,496
Dead Stock			,,	3,05,027
Balances with Branches and Agents			,,	19,81,564
Govt. Reserve.—				
Cash			Rs. 43,69,919	
Securities			,, 16,46,370	
			,,	60,16,289
Cash and Currency Notes			,,	1,34,50,291
			Rupees	2,80,61,219

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Total previously registered	22	43	25	53	22	15
June 29th	0	0	0	4	0	6
,, 30th	0	0	0	0	0	10
July 1st	0	76	0	10	0	2
,, 2nd	0	62	0	95	1	8
,, 3rd	0	67	0	48	0	1
,, 4th	0	69	0	62	1	52
,, 5th	0	34	0	25	0	4
For the Week	3	8	2	41	2	83
Total fall	25	51	27	97	24	98

Comparative statement of the fall of rain at Byculla, for the Month of June.

Years	In.	Cts.	Years.	In.	Cts.
1856	25	46	1860	31	62
1857	16	81	1861	27	74
1858	15	28	1862	22	43
1859	28	99			

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M. July 7th, 1862.

BROACH.—S. W. cloudy. Ther. 89°.
BULSAR.—S. W. cloudy.
CANNANORE.—South rain.
COCHIN.—Cloudy. Ther. 79°.
GALLE.—Light winds and fine day. Ther. 80°.
GOA.—Westerly steady rain.
KOLAPORE.—S. W. light rain.
MADRAS.—S. W. cloudy. Ther. 87°.
PAUMBEN.—Fair. Ther. 88°.
SURAT.—S. W. moderate cloudy.

MANAGEMENT OF HORSES ON A SEA VOYAGE.

No. 5.

On Physicking.

ALTHOUGH I am no advocate for the administration of "purgatives" to horses at sea, I am nevertheless of opinion that at times there are occasions which call for them. Thus for instance,—To a horse that is becoming too fat, or has grease, mange, or surfeit—or that is out of condition from inactivity of the digestive organs, a dose of physic will oftentimes be found serviceable. But I would, to unprofessionals, strongly suggest adherence to the necessary treatment of a horse as regards purgatives.

"Imprimis," a horse should be carefully *prepared* for the action of "purgatives." (We must not forget that at sea horses are altogether deprived of the advantage of exercise so necessary for their operation.) Branmashes ought therefore to be given the horse until the excrement becomes softened before the physic is administered; and a less dose than is generally given will suffice, and more quickly pass through and diffuse over the intestines. In this case, then, (5) five drs. of aloes will act effectually. The horse may be allowed a little hay, and suffered to *quench his thirst*—the "chill" should be taken off the water; but, in the event of his obstinately refusing to take tepid water—it will be better to give him a *little* cold than none at all, though he should only be permitted to take one or two quarts at a time at intervals of not less than a couple of hours between each draught.

When the purging has ceased, or the physic is set, a mash should be given once or twice during the day for forty-eight hours. And previous to another dose being administered, the horse should be allowed a week to recover from the languor and debility occasioned by the first.

Eight tolerably copious motions will be sufficient in answering a good purpose: castor-oil or Epsom-salts, are both unsafe; and, with respect to the latter, inefficacious. But linseed-oil, though uncertain at times, is perfectly safe in doses varying from one to one-and-a-half pounds.

During the operation of physic, caution should be used on all occasions to guard against a horse taking cold. And in cases where "purgatives" are required to operate *speedily*, they should be given in the form of a liquid.

Bleeding.

Bleeding, which many persons are prejudiced against under the idea that it weakens a horse, is *notwithstanding*, a very important, and by far the most efficacious remedy in many diseases to which horses are subject, *particularly* in cases of internal inflammation and symptomatic fever. Venesection—if seasonably employed and to a good extent—will check at once these formidable diseases. In a word, it is the "sheet anchor" in all cases of inflammatory diseases. And when the "fleam" is put into use in these instances—it should be used *freely*. (I have, more than once successfully abstracted *two gallons* of blood in the course of an hour, by opening both jugular [neck] veins.) But, when bleeding is employed as a *preventive*, or in *slight* complaints, two or three quarts will suffice. Yet, *as a habit*—under the impression that it tends to improve the condition of a horse—I will not recommend blood-letting.

As a rule, blood should be drawn from a large orifice. The bucket, or other vessel, which is set apart for receiving the blood, should be so marked inwardly that the quantity may be readily and exactly ascertained. In pinning up the incision, care should be taken that no hair gets between the sides of the skin.

It may probably sometimes happen that, after bleeding, the parts swell very much, and the blood escapes from the vein; whenever this is perceived to be the case, the part in question should be frequently bathed with cold water, and the horse's head tied nice and high, as, in fact, ought *always* to be the case after bleeding from the jugular vein.

In the event of a vein becoming inflamed, it should be regarded as a serious matter; for —*much* patience and care will be required to perform the cure. It generally commences with simply a little swelling shortly after bleeding, but will, probably in the course of two or three days, cause a separation of the lips of the wound with a little "acrid fluid" issuing therefrom; and in some cases *considerable* swelling takes place—and the vein *above* the affected part becomes hard. If the parotid gland is perceived to be enlarged, be sure that there is a stoppage in the passage of the blood: which—becoming stagnant—chokes up the vessels passing through the gland. And *when this unluckily occurs*, the vein is lost.

Persons entrusted with the charge of horses cannot be too cautious in guarding against this or any other serious result, and I here repeat, *my motto is prevention, not cure.*

The necessary treatment of an affected vein, will appear by and bye under the head of "Diseases."

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Monday, 7th July 1862.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

STEALING A BOTTLE OF GIN.—*Wittoo Luxmon* was charged with stealing a bottle containing gin, of the value of Rs. 1-8, the property of Eduljee Rustomjee Mody, on the 5th instant.

Narrayen Bhimjee, a servant in the employ of the prosecutor, stated that on Saturday last he was examining boxes at the Custom House; and when he went away to call some coolies, the prisoner took the opportunity to take the bottle of gin (produced) out of one of the boxes, when witness seized him with the bottle in his hand.

HIS WORSHIP found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour, for two months.

INFRINGING THE RAILWAY ACT.—*William Bellence* was charged with riding on the foot board of a carriage of a railway train on the 6th instant, in breach of Section 4 of the Railway Act.

Michael Davern, a Guard on the G.I. P. Railway, deposed that on the day in question, about two minutes after the departure of the train from Byculla, the prisoner appeared in the witness's break-van. He was not there before the train started. Directly after the train was in motion witness saw the prisoner on the foot board. The prisoner was made over to the assistant station master at Boree Bunder on the arrival of the train there.

The prisoner said in his defence that he had no recollection how he got there.

HIS WORSHIP said that the prisoner was found guilty of the charge, and inflicted a fine of five rupees on him.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1862.

Monday, 7th July 1862.

(BEFORE SIR J. ARNOULD, KT.)

HIS Lordship having taken his seat on the Bench, precisely at eleven o'clock, the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. ARTHUR F. SOUNDY,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. F. Shaw; J. L. Hynes; E. W. Flowers; J. F. Hewett; C. A. Beyts; J. G. Vittera; H. Stevens; J. A. De Silva; Gowajee Ardaseer; Hurrishunker Bakrustna; and Moreba Vemoba.

THEFT.—Juvare Heeralall, No. 6 of the calendar, was placed at the bar, on an indictment for theft of a bag of 1,000 rupees, the property of Purbhoodass Bhawaeedass. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The prosecutor and a witness, Calliandass Tapidass, not having answered to their names, their recognisances of Rs. 320 each were forfeited to the Crown. The only witness present was the policeman.

Ragoo Babajee, Policeman No. 63, said that on the 24th March last he was on duty at the Town Hall. His attention was called to a Bramin going in a hurried manner with a bundle under his arm. The prisoner was the Brahmin. When witness challenged him, the prisoner became confused and begged to be forgiven. Prisoner produced the bundle, it was a bag containing rupees. It was a sealed bag. Witness then took the prisoner into custody.

There being no other evidence, the Jury immediately returned a verdict of not guilty.

His Lordship ordered the prisoner to be discharged.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING HURT.—Naria Mhapa, No. 4 of the calendar, pleaded not guilty to an indictment for voluntarily causing hurt to Changoo, woman, by means of an instrument for stabbing and cutting.

Changoo stated that she was the wife of the prisoner and had three children by him. On the 21st March last she had some words with her husband at their house in Warree Bunder. Prisoner wanted to sell one of the children. Witness said she would not allow him to do so, and that she would report the circumstances to the Police. She then left the room and was going out for a natural purpose when prisoner seized her and prevented her from going out. He knocked her down on the floor and seizing hold of a knife, attempted to cut off her nose. She resisted, in doing which she received cuts on the arms and face. She raised an alarm when a policeman came up and seized both of them. She was then conveyed to the hospital.

Hurry Dewjee, Policeman No. 744, was on duty at Warree Bunder on 21st March last. On hearing an alarm he hastened to the prisoner's hut. He there saw the woman Changoo and the prisoner. The woman's face was covered with blood. She complained that her husband had cut her nose. Prisoner at the time remarked that he had cut his wife's nose to punish her for her infidelity. He took the woman to the hospital, and the prisoner to the chowkey. He saw a pen-knife lying on the floor, it was open and stained with blood.

Dr. H. V. Carter, Assistant Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Hospital, saw the woman Changoo at the hospital on the 21st March last. He examined her person and found several small incised wounds on her face, forearm, and fingers. The largest cut was on the fore-arm. The cut on the nose left but a small mark, which in witness's opinion would hardly amount to a blemish.

Prisoner in defence urged that he was a native of Issars and that his wife had deserted him, leaving her child at home. He followed her to Bombay and persuaded her to return home but she refused. He had brought the child with him to Bombay. He had some words with her when a policeman came up and took him in custody.

The Jury having found the prisoner guilty, he was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

CHEATING.—Gendoo Azoo, No. 7 of the calendar, pleaded not guilty to an indictment for cheating and dishonestly inducing a delivery of property of Esac Futtoo.

Esac Futtoo said he knew the prisoner, who is a fruiteller. On the day of the last Ramzan Eed (1st April last) prisoner came to him and asked for a loan of his gold neck chain which prisoner said he wanted to wear on occasion of the Eed Festival. Witness lent him the chain, but prisoner did not return it in the evening as he had promised to do. The following day witness sent for the prisoner and asked him to return the chain. Prisoner then alleged that the chain had been stolen from him while he was lying drunk in a liquor-shop. Witness gave prisoner in charge of the police. Prisoner then admitted to the policeman that he had pledged the chain with a Marwarree and at the same time pointed out the Marwarree's shop. The Marwarree gave up the chain.

Musla Thucker, Marwarree pawnbroker, said that the chain was pledged with him by the prisoner in the afternoon of the Eed for the sum of Rs. 350. He gave up the chain to the policeman.

Ragoo Bapoo, policeman, said that the prisoner made a confession to him and produced a number of bank-notes which he had concealed in a basket in his house. At the same time prisoner pointed out the Marwarree's shop where he had pledged the chain. The Marwarree gave up the chain.

Prisoner admitted his guilt and begged to be forgiven.

He was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned for one year with hard labour.

ADMINISTERING POISONOUS DRUGS.—Punnalall Veerchund, No. 2 of the calendar, pleaded not guilty to two indictments for administering to Dhondee, woman, and Babajee Tookaram, a poisonous and stupifying drug called *datura*, to facilitate the commission of theft.

Dhondee, woman, said she lived with her husband Babajee in a house in Combarwadda. They occupied one room, and the prisoner who was a tenant in the same house occupied another room. On the 25th March last she was in her room grinding corn; her neighbour Babajee Tookaram was also in her room. Prisoner came into her room and offered her and Babajee some sweetmeats which he said had been given him by his master. She ate the sweetmeats and soon afterwards felt giddy. A few minutes after she saw the prisoner walk up to the earthen chatty and take from it her silver armlets. She then seized hold of him by his dhotur, but prisoner struggled with her and ran away leaving his shoes and dhotur in the room. She went out and brought a policeman to whom she reported the matter. She then became insensible, and in the evening on recovering her senses she found herself in the hospital. The value of the ornaments lost was Rs. 38. They were not found.

Babajee Tookaram deposed to the stupifying effect produced upon him by partaking of the sweetmeats given him by the prisoner. He recovered his senses in the hospital where he recognised the prisoner.

Crustna Dadajee, policeman, said he took charge of the dhotur, a pair of shoes, and a quantity of sweetmeats shown him by the woman Dhondee. When he arrived at Dhondee's house, she was partially stupified, while Babajee was lying down quite insensible. He conveyed them both to the hospital, and handed the sweetmeats to Dr. Ballingall. The prisoner had a dhotur on his person at the time witness took him into custody. The border of this dhotur corresponded with that of the one found in Dhondee's room.

The deposition of a witness, Bhowance Crustna, since dead, was read before the Jury by the Clerk of the Crown. It confirmed the evidence of the woman Dhondee.

Dr. R. G. Ballingall, Assistant Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Hospital, saw Dhondee and Babajee Tookaram on the day in question at the hospital. They appeared to him to be suffering from the effects of some stupifying drug. He examined the sweetmeats and found them to be mixed up with *dhatura* seeds. There was a very large quantity of the seeds. If the whole of the sweetmeats had been eaten, it might probably have produced death. *Dhatura* is a narcotic poison.

Prisoner was found guilty, and being an old offender, was sentenced to be transported for a period of seven years.

THEFT.—Joseph Francis Butelho and George De Almeida were indicted, the first prisoner, for theft, and the second prisoner for dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen. The first prisoner pleaded guilty; the second, not guilty.

Joze Antonio Butelho stated that he is a clerk in the Secretariat and resides at Kalbadavie. On the 19th of April last he missed four gold bangles from a box in his bedroom; he had seen them safe the previous morning. He next saw the bangles with the prisoner Almeida who produced them to the policeman.

Paulino Butelho, wife of the last witness, said that on her return from the church on the 19th April last she went into her bedroom to deposit her ornaments in the box, when she found that the box had been broken open and that the four bangles which she had seen safe the previous day were missing. The boy prisoner Butelho who is a stepbrother of her husband, was in the habit of visiting the house.

Cassum Numoo, Police Havildar, said he arrested the boy prisoner and searched him, but did not find anything on his person. From information given by the boy, witness went to the house of the prisoner Almeida. Almeida offered to give up the property, which he said was buried near the wall of the house. He took witness to the spot and produced a bundle from under a hole near the wall. [His LORDSHIP fined this witness one rupee for not giving direct answers to questions put to him, although warned several times.]

Thomas Mills, Police Constable, saw the bundle produced by the prisoner Almeida. The bundle contained four bangles which prosecutor identified as his property. Prisoner admitted that the bangles had been given him by the prisoner Butelho at the chapel.

Prisoner in defence urged that he did not know the property to have been stolen.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Prosecutor here interfered and recommended the prisoners to be forgiven as they were both young men. His Lordship refused to comply with the request.

The first prisoner was sentenced to six months and second prisoner to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

AFTERNOON JURY.

MR. CHARLES BANKS,—*Foreman.*

Messrs J. Garland; R. N. Dains; C. Poole; W. H. Smith; A. Allan; E. Thomas; W. H. G. Mayers; Lawrence De Cruz; Framjee Ardaseer; Bhowany Wishwanath; and Shaik Ahmed Dalvee.

THEFT.—Babajee Amrootia, Sonoo Wittoo, and Dhondoo Luxmon, No. 11 of the calendar, were placed at the bar on indictments charging the first prisoner with theft, and the other prisoners with dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen. Prisoners severally pleaded not guilty.

Gunoo Yadowjee stated that he was a contractor and resided at Tardeo. The first prisoner was a servant in his employ. On the 27th April last he missed a box containing ornaments of the value of about Rs. 1,500. The box had been locked up in a large chest placed in a room on the second floor. At about eight o'clock the same evening he recovered all the ornaments, except two. In consequence of information given by the prisoner Babajee, the Police Havildar searched Sonoo and found an ear-ring on his person which witness identified as his property. They then searched the house of the prisoner Dhondoo and found most of the missing ornaments concealed in an earthen pot buried in the ground. The rest of the ornaments were traced to a field pointed out by Babajee where the box had been buried.

Gunga, woman, stated that Sonoo was her son-in-law. Babajee had brought a silver wristlet and three silver rings which he wished her to keep in safe custody. She asked him where he had got them, but he declined to give any account how he became possessed of them. Witness slapped Babajee on the face and told him to go about his business.

Babajee Nagsett, a goldsmith, said that Babajee had come to his shop in company with a woman named Larry. The woman took three rings and some small ornaments from Babajee and handed them to witness, desiring him to make a wristlet for her. Witness did the work, for which he was paid by Babajee.

The first prisoner in defence alleged that he had found the ornaments in a pond where he had gone to bathe. He took some of them to the house of the prisoner Dhondoo and concealed them in a chatty hanging on a peg.

The other prisoners denied having known the property to be stolen.

The Jury found the prisoners guilty. The first prisoner being a youth, was sentenced to be imprisoned for one year, and the others severally for two years with hard labour.

THEFT.—Akbar Ali Peer Mahomed, No. 14 of the calendar, pleaded not guilty to an indictment for theft.

Dowlutram Manecram, a cloth merchant, stated that prisoner had been in his service for three months. Prisoner's business was to make up bundles of piece goods. On a Sunday at nine o'clock in the night, the prisoner was brought to him in custody of the police with eight pieces of Turkey red cloth. He examined the four bundles of T. R. Cloth in his shop made up by the prisoner and found two pieces wanting in each bundle. He could not say how many pieces there was in each bundle.

Rampersaud Sookram said he was a servant in the employ of the prosecutor. He could not say how many pieces were given to the prisoner to make up the four bundles. When the prisoner was brought in custody of the police with 8 pieces of cloth, the bundles were examined and two pieces were found missing from each of them.

Gopal Balloo, Police Havildar, said that on the 12th of April last, at about seven o'clock in the morning, he saw the prisoner passing along the road with a large bundle under his arm. He stopped the prisoner and challenged him to account for the possession of that bundle, which contained eight pieces of cloth. Prisoner said that he had got the pieces from a Borah and at the same time pointed out the Borah's shop. The Borah on being questioned denied all knowledge of it. Witness then searched the prisoner's house and there discovered several pieces of grey cloth, the owners of which have not yet been found. He took the prisoner to the prosecutor who immediately identified the eight pieces in the bundle to be his property.

The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

During the course of the day the Grand Jury returned true bills in cases Nos. 5, 8, 9, 11, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 31, and 33.

The Court adjourned at 5 P.M.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Monday, 7th July 1862.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE COMMISSIONER SIR MATTHEW SAUSSE.)

In re Munsookram Heerachund.

This Insolvent was opposed by a Moonim of the name of Dalputbhoy Chuttandass, who represented a number of creditors at Ahmedabad. From the statement of the Moonim, it appeared that the great bulk of the insolvent's creditors were at Ahmedabad and Hydrabad, and that his property was likewise there. The creditors there required copies of the insolvent's schedule, when they would be enabled to send in proofs against him. Further time was required to enable the Moonim to go properly through the books of the insolvent which were very voluminous, amounting to between ninety and one hundred, they also extended over a very long period. The Moonim had been engaged in examining the books daily since the petition had been filed.

The Hon'ble Commissioner said that forty-five of the creditors resided at Ahmedabad. The insolvent would not get discharged from those debts at any rate until the Moonim had an opportunity of seeing the whole of the accounts, therefore he considered it a proper case to postpone until the next Court day, so as to give the opposing creditors an opportunity of thoroughly examining the books. The case would in consequence be postponed until the next Court day, when the opposing creditors must be ready.

The time of the Court was taken up for upwards of two hours with a number of unimportant cases, such as applications for rules *nisi*, renewal of interim orders. A great many insolvents were sworn to the accuracy of their petitions and discharged.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

KURRACHEE, *3rd July* 1862.

THE following is a statement of the traffic in the Sind Railway for the week ending the 8th ult.:—

Passengers, dogs, parcels, &c	Rs.	2,670	8 7
Goods	,,	8,303	4 1
Total	Rs.	10,973	12 8

The quantity of goods conveyed on the line amounted to 98,714 maunds; while the number of passengers booked at the several stations was 2,073. In the amount given opposite to the item of goods, I have included the cost of conveying stone, ballast, &c., for the engineers' department, and sundry materials for the Punjaub Railway and Indus Flotilla.

The annual general meeting of the Kurrachee Municipal Commission was held last Saturday, the 28th ultimo, when the report for the past year was laid before the members and adopted. Some discussion then took place on the several subjects noticed in the report; when a resolution was passed to appoint a committee to investigate and report upon the present municipal taxes with a view to their amendment, or alteration, if necessary. A member drew the attention of the members to the fact, that the native members did not understand what was being discussed at the meeting as they were ignorant of the English language. They were like so many puppets, and one astute native was observed to hold up his hand both for and against a resolution! This personage, whose hirsute endowments were dyed red, was pointed out, and great merriment was indulged in at the unfortunate fellow's expense. A proposition to sanction the laying out of Rs. 12,000 for the metalling and repair of roads during the year, and a further sum of 6,000 Rs. to be placed at the disposal of the Executive Engineer for camp roads, was carried; as also Rs. 1,000 for the repair of the town market. The planting and watering of trees along our principal roads was ordered to be commenced, and a scale of trees was sanctioned for building certificates for repairs to, and erections of, houses within municipal limits. A Mr. Noonan addressed the meeting on the subject of collecting municipal dues, when the Secretary explained that in April last, tenders had been advertised for, for the right to levy taxes on goods subject to town duties for the ensuing year; that Mr. Noonan, with another party, purchased the right to levy dues at certain land chowkies at the same rates as those then being collected as sea dues. They, however, had attempted to levy illegally, dues on cotton and wool on the ground that dues in these articles were collected at the railway and by the Collector of Customs. By this, they had rendered themselves amenable to magisterial interference, and they now wished the Commissioners to legalize an act which was illegal. The President stated that if Mr. Noonan desired his agreement with the Commissioners to be cancelled, they would do so, and make good any losses which that gentleman may prove to have been sustained by him. Mr. Noonan said that he would place himself in communication with the managing committee on the subject. The meeting then separated.

The *Sindian*, in alluding to the meeting, complains of the conversational method of debate observed by the members, which prevents, it is said, an accurate report of the proceedings of the meeting being taken for publication in the newspapers and insists upon a more decorous manner of conducting business. To give you an insight into the proceedings of our municipality, I think I cannot do better than furnish you with a synopsis of the annual report.

The disbursements of the Municipal Commission have been, for the year 1861-62, Rs. 84,061-8-7, and the receipts during the same period on account of town duties, wheel tax, fees, occupancy of land, and land rents, &c., amounted to Rs. 80,820-6-0; thus leaving a cash deficit of Rs. 3,241-2-7, which is considered small, considering that the year had been one of unprecedented financial difficulties.

The committee notice with satisfaction, a decrease of the municipal fines as evincing a healthy tendency in the natives to observe the wholesome laws in force for their benefit. The list of commissioners was revised by the late Commissioner in Sind, and the 2nd class of members are now to be elected by their respective bodies or communities, which has been rendered necessary by the recent changes affecting the constitution of the municipality. No greater proof can be adduced of the growing interest the proceedings of the Commission in this populous town has excited, than the desire evinced by the inhabitants to become members of the municipal body. The report notices two vacancies in the Commission, viz., those of the representatives of the European merchants and tradesmen and shopkeepers, which had been filled up by the appointment of Messrs. Stewart and Berrie, who, it is heped, will devote themselves to maturing beneficial measures for the happiness of our large and influential rate-payers. Nothing practical resulted from the appointment of a committee to report whether a reduction in the scavenging department was feasible, as also a diminition in the expenditure on account of the watering department and a garden, the property of Dr. Burne. The Commission, therefore, as an experimental measure, substituted the contract system for the permanent establishment from October last; but the time since this came into force is short and that they are unable to offer any very decided opinion upon the charge. In the two first items, however, there has been a saving without detriment to efficiency. An "inspector of nuisances" was appointed to enforce cleanliness in the town. The Collector of Customs was applied to, to collect the municipal sea dues from the Custom's manifests, as they could not exercise any essential supervision over the collection of the dues at the bunder, and also on account of the defective system of securing the dues from Keamaree, Munora and Ghizree; and the proposal was agreed to. The change has been considered asconduive to the interests of the municipality.

The "Frere Hall," the report states, is to be built in Dr. Burne's garden, the municipality continuing to contribute to the keeping up of the latter. The Commission found itself compelled to increase their duties on certain articles of consumption, and to impose taxes on tea and coffee. The Commissioner has relieved them of the expense of maintaining and burying paupers, and of the charge of testing weights and measures. The operation of the town survey and the registration department are progressing favorably. The abolition of drawbacks, except as regards property of messes and private individuals, is reported. The new charitable dispensary was opened in February last for the reception of patients. The services of the Scind Railway have been secured for the better collection of the dues on merchandize coming into Kurrachee by train. A turret clock has been ordered for the English church at Kurrachee. A fire-engine has been received, and the engine-house and store-room have been completed. The roads are undergoing a process of gradual repairing; and the preservation of our buildings, culverts, drains &c., has been attended to. The committee conclude their report with a suggestion to the members to direct their attention to the attaining for Kurrachee, an abundant supply of good water, as the growing want of an increased supply is daily being felt more and more by the European *and* native population.

The steamer *Coringa* arrived here this morning with the overland mails, having taken four days to effect the passage from Bombay. A pointsman at Jempeer in attempting to cross the railway while the train from Kotree was coming in, was run over and crushed to atoms. The amateurs of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment intend appearing on the boards of the Garrison theatre this evening in the drama of the "Ocean Child," and the laughable farce, entitled the "Two Poits." The performance will be repeated on Friday evening. The *Sindian* is informed that, a supply of Egyptian and American cotton seed was sown in the Government garden at Msanee in Hyderabad, and that the plant grew well. Messrs. Nicol & Co., to whom the staple of the two specimens was submitted for inspection, reported favorably upon them. The weather continues oppressively hot, and there is as yet no outward and visible sign of rain. The days are very windy and dusty, the nights tolerably cool.

POONA.

ON Thursday afternoon an examination of the Vernacular and English schools belonging to the Free Church Mission was held at the Assembly Room, in the presence of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Mansfield were present. We noticed also Colonel and Mrs. Stewart, Colonel and Mrs. Forster, Major and Miss Candy, Mr. Shaw Stewart (Secretary to the Governor) the Revd. G. L. and Mrs. Fenton, and Revd. F. and Mrs. Gell, Baron de H. Larpent, Dr. Grierson, the Misses Spencer, Captain and Mrs. Wahab, Lieutenants Jacob and Manson, Rev. Mr. Ross, Mrs. Murray Mitchell, Mrs. Nesbit, Dr. Pitman, Dr. Maitland, Mr. Wordsworth (Principal of the Poona College) Professor Draper, and a considerable number of officers and other gentlemen, and the attendance of ladies was very large. The Honorable Juggonath Sunkersett, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart. Venayeck Juggonath, Esq., Moro Ragonauth, Esq., the Sudder Ameen, some of the Sirdars, and quite a crowd of native gentlemen were in attendance. The young men belonging to the school were many hundreds in number, and the room was full.

The classes were examined in English reading, arithmetic, geography, extempore speaking in English, and Marathi, and other branches of study. Maps and drawings were exhibited, and some beautiful articles of metallic manufacture, made, as we understood, in an Industrial School recently set up by the Mission—one of which the Governor graciously accepted. A complimentary address in Sanscrit and Marathi was presented to His Excellency, by the Pundit of the Institution of which Dr. Murray Mitchell read a translation in English.

Dr. Murray Mitchell then read the following report: "The pupils in the Mission Schools amount in all to nearly twelve hundred. The numbers will rise considerably higher, if we allow them; but the question of expense is becoming a serious one.

In the various schools the attendance stands as follows:—

Central Institution in the city	Anglo-Marathi Department	430	580
	Marathi Do.	150	
Branch School in Camp, Anglo-Marathi			110
Marathi School in Camp			70
Hindustani School			82
Female Orphanage & Boarding School			40
Female Day Schools	Hindu	208	290
	Mussulmans	82	
Total			1,173

It is encouraging that in this list the Female pupils should amount to 330. The examination of the Female Schools will take place some time hence.

It is almost equally pleasing that there are eighty-two Mussulman boys and eighty Mussulman girls in our schools. The Mohammedan community are generally rather backward in the cause of education; and it is all the more creditable to the Mohammadans of Poona that they have entered with a good deal of heart into our plans for their improvement. It is well to note that although government has established a good many Marathi schools, it has no Hindustani ones; so that the education of the Mohammedans of Poona is almost exclusively in the hands of the Mission.

Since the Mission commenced its labours in Poona upwards of thirty years ago the progress that has been made in sound education has been very great. At that time the patronage of government was limited to the Sanskrit College, into which only Brahmans were admitted, and in which the subject of study was not even properly the Sanskrit language, but the Sankrit *Shastras*. The first English school in Poona and the first Female schools were set up by this Mission. From its effects in the cause of a sound education the Mission has never since withdrawn. Two of the Missionaries who toiled at the commencement of the work have passed away—I mean the Rev. Messrs. Stevenson and Nesbit—but we are thankful that the senior Scottish Missionary, the Rev. James Mitchell, whose Indian recollections extend back for nearly forty years, is present with us to-day, in restored health and with unflagging and hopeful spirit.

One word as to the castes of the pupils who fill our classes. It is often said that high caste lads will not attend Christian schools. This is an entire mistake:—in our highest seminary two-thirds of the pupils are Brahmans. All castes are of course welcome—high caste, low caste, and no caste; but the Brahmans, always shrewd and intellectual, discern more clearly than others the importance of education, and therefore their numbers stand proportionally very high,—higher perhaps than we could wish—for we are desirous to spread the blessings of Christian education over as wide an extent as possible.

These remarks are confined to mere statistical details; and it is not necessary to explain what all here present know, that while we profess to give a thorough intellectual discipline, we deem the moral and religious training imparted in our Institution and schools to be of far higher value still.

To conclude. Among the many changes to which Indian society is subject we are most thankful to see still around us and present this day a few old and staunch allies. In the circumstances we venture to single out one of these, who, more than five and twenty years ago, took the deepest interest in our schools, and personally went to the schoolrooms to see and encourage both teachers and taught. We venture to hope that in now witnessing the great expansion and improvement of our Christian education he may experience some portion of that pleasure with which we now recognize an old and tried friend—the hearty supporter of our work more than a quarter of a century ago—in His Excellency the Governor of Bombay."

The Governor of Bombay said it was quite true that he had the pleasure of visiting the school more than five and twenty years ago,

of the year, it is cut down and used in a green state with leaves, stalks and flowers as a manure for crops under wet cultivation. The Animonia which the plant thus yields is fertilizing to the soil.

10. Samples of the plant in all its different stages with and without bark, the crushed bark, and carefully and coarsely cleansed fibres, are being collected for you and will be forwarded along with a good large quantity of the cleansed fibre for manufacture, experiment and report, and as you suggest through a house of agency in Madras, Messrs. Binny and Co.

11. I have been making similar enquiries for you regarding the fibre of the hill nettle and shall communicate the results shortly, as I am about to proceed to the Neilgherries for a few days to examine the habitat and localities of the plant. From all I can hear, the urtica heterophylla or bochmeria, would require to be cultivated as a hedge plant. It is not very plentiful though growing luxuriantly, and yielding a large percentage of long and silky fibre. The Yercum or Calotropis plant on the contrary, is abundant as a weed all over Southern India, but it is not improved by cultivation, some experiments tried by Mr. Shubrick in the Chingleput District by order of Government, proved that the plant thrives better when left to itself.

12. I shall be most happy to afford every information and assistance to any one you may send out to India to enquire about fibres, and your proposal to send out machines for cleaning the fibres is an admirable one and I hope you will carry out your intention of visiting India about the end of the year, as in this way you might ascertain valuable information and give a stimulus to the development of the industrial resources of the country.—I remain, my dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) ALEX. HUNTER.

Dr. Hunter laid on the table an interesting collection of woods lately received from different parts of India, all of which were being tried for wood engraving. Of these the best were the true box wood or Buxus sempervirens from the Himalayas and of which two logs of nearly five feet in length by 7 and 8 inches in diameter, had been forwarded by Col. R. Maclagan, Superintending Engineer, N. W. Provinces. This boxwood was equal to much that is sent from England, but not quite so hard as the best small hill boxwood of Turkey.

General Cullen, late Resident at Travancore, forwarded some leaves, branches, fruit, and flowers of the true box wood grown on the hills in Travancore, and found wild in the jungles. Also some twigs with fruit and berries of the same Indian olive and a fine cross cut of the wood; on examining these carefully they seem to correspond with the characters of the true Olea Europea in the fruit, leaves and wood. This wood is often as hard as boxwood, when it grows at high elevation and is not very large. It is often used for wood engraving. The sample sent will be tried and reported upon.

His Highness the Prince Ramah Varmah sent samples of two promising woods with drawings of the plans producing them, one the Mooray Muddukee of the Travancore jungles not yet thoroughly identified. The wood resembles that of the olive, is close grained, even the dense and from a trial it appears to be suited well for wood-engraving. The other a hard but not so even grained a wood viz. the Memmeorylon amplexicaule. This is a reddish yellow wood a little harder in the centre than at the circumference.

The flower show accounts were submitted to the meeting, showing

y sale of tickets	Rs. 202	0	0
„ subscriptions	„ 263	8	0
Total	Rs. 465	8	0
by expenditure	„ 450	12	0
Balance in favour of flower show	Rs. 14	12	0

RESOLVED, that the accounts be passed, and sent in circulation.

(Signed) G. W. Y. SIMPSON, Colonel. *President*
(„) J. RUTHVEN MACFARLANE, *Hony. Secy*

PUNJAUB.

THERE was a good fall of rain last night at Lahore which leads us to hope the wet season has set in.—*Lahore Chronicle, June 28.*

CEYLON.

SUMMARY.

(From the Colombo Observer, June 17.)

The extreme dryness of the weather, almost amounting to drought, is exciting some anxiety; but as, in every year, much rain falls in the Interior towards the latter end of June and all through July, we still entertain the hope that Meteorological abberrations may not have any disastrous influence on the expected bumper crop.

So far as shipping has been concerned, nothing could be more favourable than the weather at Colombo for the past fortnight—an almost unbroken dry calm having prevailed. The following is our abstract Memorandum of Coffee Exports:

	Plantation.	Native.	Total.
*3 Ships for London, with	cwt. 11,458	3,534	14,812
1 do. Belle Isle	406	6,589	6,995
Total 3 Ships with	cwt. 11,864	9,043	21,807
Total to 12th June 1862	364,578	135,915	500,433
„ 1861	378,923	107,932	486,255
	cwt. 13,805 Decrease.	27,983 Increase.	14,178 Increase.

* One tent of the three sailed without Coffee.

It will be observed that we have already exceeded the half million of cwts.; but it will also be seen that at length the exports of Plantation kinds have ceased to be in advance of last season. This is the best answer to some of our friends who insisted that in this particular season, a quantity larger than usual of Native Coffee had been prepared and shipped as Plantation. Now, it is in Native—the kind supposed to have been almost snuffed out by the drought of last year—that the great increase is apparent. In consequence of the increased shipments of Native, we are still in advance of last season, but the next accounts will shew a different result. Still, it is wonderful how the exports keep up. To those in the comparative statement we have to add the cargo of one vessel since cleared, as follows:

	Plan.	Native.	Total.
Night Watch, 14th June for London	4,095	2,256	6,351

Our total exports are thus brought up to 507,000 cwts., and the *Severn*, which is likely to sail about the 21st will almost make up 514,000. We shall then have more than two months of the season to complete our predicted quantity of 550,000 cwts., and we feel confident that this figure will be reached. So that after all, the short crop of season 1861-62 will not be far below the average. Where the Coffee has all come from we cannot take upon us to say, but it is evident enough that the large Native sailings are telling on the total.

DISTRIBUTION OF COFFEE CROP EXPORTED FROM CEYLON, FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1861 TO 12TH JUNE 1862:—

	Plantation.	Native.	Total.
London	350,111	113,578	463,689
Liverpool	2,522	1,469	3,991
Havre	2,154	8,148	10,302
New York		919	919
Gibraltar	3,820	2,000	5,820
Belle Isle	406	6,589	6,995
Sydney	2,803	975	3,278
Melbourne	3,202	1,387	4,589
Mauritius	„	850	850
Total	364,518	135,915	500,433

The various Planting Reports we insert, will shew what the Planters in the several Districts think of their propects for "next year." In our next we trust to be able to announce that seasonable rains have placed the fact of a bumper crop beyond all doubt.

At present, certainly, the position of Coffee is not merely good—the article is in the ascendant. The prices in the London Market, as last reported, must be very remunerative, and the Market, unlike that for Cotton, continues firm. Cocoanut Oil too seems to be improving, of which there was need. Cinnamon—once our great staple—excites but secondary attention: the world could get on without Cinnamon, but where would it be without Coffee? Who can say how much of modern civilization—of progress not merely material but moral, would be lost were the two innocent stimulants—Tea and Coffee, lost to the world? What with the effect of good prices; and the operations of the Ceylon Coffee Company,—now fairly established among us,—we shall do our best here in Ceylon to prevent a failure of Coffee, at least. Our average annual export for the past five years has been 600,000 against a shipment of only 34,000 in 1837.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

SARAWAK.

NEWS has reached Singapore of a very successful attack made by the Sarawak Government steamer *Rainbow*, on half a dozen pirate vessels, in which two hundred of the crews of the latter were killed and three hundred of their captives set at liberty. The depredations of the pirates had evidently been extensive, as their captives comprised individuals of many different tribes. The cruelties that had been inflicted on them are described as revolting; the being nearly starved and given salt-water to drink are among the minor evils they had to endure. The *Rainbow* is on the look out for another fleet of which it has obtained information. We extract for publication to-morrow a letter from Rajah Captain Brooke to the Editor of the *Straits Times*, giving an account of the affair. The arrival of the *Fiery Cross* from Calcutta on the 29th ultimo, is chronicled, but there is no news of interest relating to Singapore itself. The wreck is recorded of the barque *Salacia* on an unknown shoal in the China Sea, lat. 1-11 S., and long. 109-30 E. The captain and eleven of the crew had reached Singapore, but the chief mate in the cutter with the rest of the crew were stilling missing.—*Englishman, June 27.*

AMERICAN COTTON PROSPECTS.

From the New York Correspondent of the Hurkaru.

A GLANCE at the present position of affairs will satisfy you that the probabilities are entirely against any cotton planting whatever during the present season: none can be put in the ground after the middle of May with a reasonable prospect of its reaching maturity, and for the last two months, just the time that should have been devoted to planting the Southern Confederacy has been driven to such extremities that agricultural operations have necessarily been suspended to a great extent. All able-bodied men, including the overseers, have been drafted into the army, leaving the negroes without any incentive to exertion, and these planters possessed of sufficient penetration to foresee the evils which the immediate future has in store have given up their acres to corn; for the border States, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, whence they have drawn their cereal supplies, have passed from Confederate control. Then, as you know, the entire Sea Island region extending along the coast of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, from John's Island, south of Charleston, to Amelia Island. Florida has been deserted by the Confederates and is now for the most part occupied by the national forces. The average annual crop of late years in this district has been 50,000 bales (300 pounds to the bale) but it is not at all difficult to predict what the crop will be the coming season. The time for planting is nearly past, and so utterly inefficient and ignorant of his duties has the government agent in charge of the Negroes on these islands been that no steps whatever have been taken towards ensuring even an average yield. The amount sent thence to market on government account will be calculated by pounds rather than bales until the islands revert to their original proprietors, or come under the control of some one who understands his business and has sufficient energy to attend to it.

There is but one other quarter whence there can be any hope whatever of making up the threatened deficiency in the cotton supply, and this is so uncertain a dependence that it hardly seems worth while to allude to it. Years ago an inferior quality and comparatively small quantity of the staple was raised in Southern Illinois. About one-third of the State, it is said, is sufficiently far south to make it possible to cultivate cotton there, and extraordinary exertions have recently been made to induce landholders to experiment on an extensive scale. Government agents have traversed Tennessee to procure upland cotton seed and have succeeded in purchasing six or seven thousand bushels. This is to be distributed gratuitously to all who may desire to plant it, and it is barely possible that here and there a small crop of an inferior quality may be raised. A single unseasonable frost, however, which is very likely to occur in that district may kill all that is planted.

From these statements, which are made in more general terms, perhaps than might be desirable, it is not difficult to infer that the United States will not be a competitor in the cotton market next fall. They retire temporarily from the field to adjust their internal affairs leaving others to step in and control the market. If India is ever to assert her claims as a cotton-producing country now is her opportunity, and that she is likely to avail herself of it there is abundant proof. It seems as if it were bearding the lion in his den for her to attempt to supply this market, but that she has already commenced to do this can be clearly demonstrated. Here, for instance, is an extract from a private letter written by a leading manufacturer of New England which has just been put into my hands. It may not tell you much that is positively new, but it will help you to see yourselves as others see you. Under date of Boston, April 15, the gentleman to whom I refer writes:—

"About six thousand bales of Surat have been thus far imported into this country. We have had some difficulty at first, having no previous experience to guide us, but I am now satisfied that we are even more independent of the South as to the supply of cotton than England, because we make coarser goods on the average, and there is much less difficulty in spinning No. 20 than No. 40 from Surat. (No. 20 is about our large mill running exclusively on Surat, and it does good work. For bleaching and printing the cloth is really better, as it mills or fulls up, becoming thicker than a cloth of the same weight made from American cottons, and takes color better.

"I am using about fifty bales per week of Surat cotton, mixing it with American, and when the latter is all gone I shall work Surat clear, and I have just sent an order to Bombay direct. I have to-day received advices from there that two ships have been chartered to load with linseed and cotton for New York, to be sold for account of *native India merchants—colored* men—think of it!

"I have samples from Bombay of new crop cotton, now coming into market, (the shipping months are February to May inclusive.) The season was remarkably favourable, the staple is good, and the cotton well handled. They expect to ship from India to England 1,500,000 bales of 400 pounds each this season.

"If emancipation is not soon proclaimed and the economy of free labor applied to the raising of cotton, we shall surely lose our control of the cotton markets of the world, and we shall be forced to clothe our southern brethren in the products of India, purchased of colored men."

INDIAN PRESS.

MR. LAING AND THE NEW FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

(From the Hurkaru, June 26.)

THE other day we announced the intention of the Government to delay the formation of the new Financial Department but for a few months. Since then we have heard from many quarters that the Government really have it in view to wait until Mr. Laing shall have done his best in England to secure men for all appointments above the rank of apprentice before they think of making selections from the host of candidates in India. We, therefore, conclude that the publication of the celebrated Financial Resolution was to some extent a mere flourish of trumpets to cover the departure of the Financial Member, and that nothing will be done until his return to India. The instrument which he has planned, he must forge for himself, as well as shew others its use by an exhibition of the skill with which he himself shall be able to wield it. Meanwhile, he will make another bid to hire from their homes the cadets of those classes who have filled the ranks of the competition service. Whether he will be successful is another question, which we do not feel called upon to discuss here. It would seem, however, that when the *Phœnix* stated that a certain report on the conditions of service, and capabilities of the inferior clerks in the Treasury offices had been called for, he only announced the gift of a Septo Cerberus. Since, if only apprenticeships of 250 rupees per mensem are to be filled up here, the Government could have had no sincere intention of acting upon the reports the heads of each department might submit. Somehow, the Government have not shone to advantage by its conduct in this matter. It would have saved a large amount of credit, and a considerable quantity of misunderstanding, if it had finally said in the first instance that the appointments in even the 4th class, would be thrown open for six months, or not until Mr. Laing had felt the pulse of accountant-novices in England. It is too bad to spoil a really good thing by the way in which it is managed. To bring forward such a scheme with so magnificent a declaration of freedom from what are considered common Indian prejudices, and to do so with a reservation is, to say the least of it, not altogether becoming. To parade one's determination to accord a fair field and no favour to all, to do away with the distinctions of black and white, Englishman, Eurasian and native, and to base advancement solely upon merit and efficiency, and all the time to have a forgone determination to do nothing of the sort, is to be guilty of the unfairness and trickery. It is to abandon the rôle of the statesman for the shifty tactics of the demagogue. It is, in short, to bid for popularity, when certain that the coin at one's disposal is altogether spurious. We condemn it for its manifest unfairness. Mr. Laing, in announcing his new scheme for reforming our financial machinery was under no sort of necessity to import into the Resolution considerations of caste or class, of equality or the reserve. If he had confined himself strictly to the subject he had to deal with, leaving the composition to the usual tone of official dryness and circumlocutionary assertion, no one could have grumbled, and but few would have been deceived as to the real means he had in view to employ in effecting his ends. But instead of this he gives a virtual promise to open the service to the men on the spot, without regard to class, creed, or race, and acting upon this presumed liberality the *élite* of the Eurasians, and the best of the English clerks in Calcutta step forward as candidates, only to find that the words of the minister were simply words, and that their claims to consideration must be postponed until Mr. Laing shall have tried his luck in England. We repeat, Mr. Laing was free to try his English experiment, free to import new blood, free to choose his materials where he liked, but he was not free to practise such a political dodge, to make such extraordinary professions for the mere sake of acquiring popularity. We have yet to learn in what an educated English clerk in Calcutta is behind his brother at home, and we have also to discover in which the better classes of Eurasians are behind either. Mr. Laing has dealt his popularity a severe blow. He has shaken the confidence which all men, and especially the natives, have placed in him, and he has, whilst professing to break down or lessen the barriers between the two branches of the service, set himself to making them stronger and more pronounced than they were before. We do not so much find fault with what he is doing, as with the way which, considering his position and opinions, we cannot help condemning as unworthy.

A MORAL PIG-STYE.

(From the Friend of India, June 26.)

IT is always so much more pleasant to praise than to censure public personages, that we are sometimes conscious of a certain weakness in abstaining from the latter when it is a public duty. In those parts of India where there are English residents, the very existence of public opinion prevents, on the part of both officials and the native aristocracy, conduct which will not bear investigation. But in the far interior, in provinces like Nagpore, in cities like Hyderabad and Moorshedabad, the searching light of public opinion seldom penetrates, and even where it would occasionally glimmer with faintest ray, offenders are generally so powerful and so wealthy as to secure it on their side.

There was a general *consensus* of opinion as to Colonel Elliot's unexceptionable administration of Nagpore, created by obscure newspaper correspondents who found their flattery an easy road to promotion, till the appointment of that officer as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces rendered it a duty on our part to ascertain the truth. We did so, we were met by shouts of indignation and by threats of actions for libel, but we succeeded. Colonel Elliot left the Central Provinces and the administration was reformed. So with Hyderabad, Colonel Davidson, our Resident there, obtained some reputation for his conduct in the crisis of 1857 and still more for the general calmness of the political horizon in the Deccan. But his failure to support Lord Canning's policy in the exchange of territory which gave us part of Berar, at once revealed the fact that he produced quietude an amount of truckling to the Nizam unworthy of any Englishman, and sufficient with a sterner Viceroy to have procured his dismissal instead of merely severe reproof. The political success of Colonel Davidson in 1857 was found to be due to Salar Jung, whom he naturally failed to recommend in proper terms, and who therefore was only half rewarded. And when we lately pictured Colonel Davidson in cocked hat and uniform and in a stocking-feet grovelling with British officers under the heel of the Nizam amid the derisive sneers of a Musulman Court, his only defence, in a Bombay paper, is to hint at our being actuated by some "latent purpose" in exposing this dishonour, the full extent of which we did not disclose, as will be seen from the letter of an eyewitness. So with the Nizim of Moorshedabad. Convinced that he had a *prima facie* claim to have his demand for certain monies fairly investigated, we support his prayer to that extent. But when we find him not only outraging the honor of the late Resident and of the Dewan appointed by Government, but supported in his conduct by the late Bengal Government; when we prove that in his name bribes have been offered to the highest officials of the State, when we know that interested individuals, all of whom are not natives, are preying upon him, we feel bound to direct public opinion to Moorshedabad and its varied plotters. "It is always easy for a prince with a personal grant from the public purse of about £70,000 a year, to employ English barristers to deny such charges and to put the public off the scent. But at the very time respectable journals are deluded into publishing such denials, the Nazim of Moorshedabad is prohibited from appearing in durbar, from even privately calling upon the Viceroy whom before 1858 he addressed as his equal, and is banished for twelve months from the presence of the Queen's representative.

It has been far more pleasant for us to point to the public spirit of our Hindoo feudatories—to the progress in enlightenment. Of the Sirdars of the Punjab, the Talookdars of Oudh, and the Chiefs of Rajpootana—to such acts as the abolition of the duty on cotton and the real efforts to put down, suttee and dacoitee in Gwalior and Rewah—to the unmarched loyalty and public spirit of the Mussulman Begum of Bhopal—to the administrative improvements introduced into their estates by the Rajah of Kuppurtulla and the famous "three" of the Phoolkean clan—to the legislative ability of the native members of the Imperial Council. It is because we would stir up our Mussulman feudatories to such a regard for public opinion as these shew that we occasionally animadvert on their proceedings. Yet, it is *we* not these feudatories who are to blame for the position in which they are. With a real English gentleman as Resident at Hyderabad to carry out mild Lord Canning's policy, what might not the Nizam have become, how much higher our prestige and firmer our power would have been in the Deccan? Had the late Bengal government supported the policy of the late Resident, a policy which the Government of India is vainly attempting to carry out when it is too late, the Augean stable of Moorshedabad would not now require to be swept out. If we for political reasons deny a feudatory like the Nizam a career, and give him sixteen lacs of rupees a year with a salute of nineteen guns, a Resident and a Dewan, can we except any other result than that which Moorshedabad now presents? The time has come for us to be done with this culpable mummery, to save the Nizam from his *entourage*, and by capitalising all we owe him *in land*, to turn him and his decendants into active zemindars whose children will become oblivious of the fact that their ancestor was a century ago our puppet—Jaffier Khan.

The Government of India must interfere. Deterioration once begun proceeds at a rapid pace. The source of all evil among the Nazim's advisers is a certain Hakeem or Persian physician who is of priceless value to his master from his pretensions to cure impotence. Once dismissed, we might by the Bengal Government terms which the Government of India accompanied with strong reprobation of the conduct of his master, that Hakeem has been allowed to return to Moorshedabad as the Nazim's private physician. The immediate result is that he and two accomplices have been charged with coining. The dies and other instruments have been found in the house of one of them who is in gaol, and a warrant is enlarged on bail, the Nazim's own treasurer being his security. This Hakeem, Abul-Hussein, is one of those Lucknow intriguers against whom a cotemporary lately warned the public. He was dismissed from the service of Alise Nucked Khan the ex-king's Vizier. It was he who tried to induce the Nazim to raise 5,000 troops against us during the rebellion. We would, for the sake of English honor, that all this deluded noble's advisers were natives. Else he would not have dared to attempt to forward to the Prince of Wales a letter of condolence on the occasion of the death of the Prince Consort, in which he signed himself "Your Royal Highness' sincere friend and fellow-subject." This to the future sovereign! And the remarkable thing is that the late Government of Bengal knew so little of its duty to the throne and of the nature of Oriental diplomacy that it would have forwarded this, but for the Vicery who at once saw the insult and returned the letter.

But enough of Moorshedabad. It says much for the long-suffering forbearance of the Governor General, and his scrupulous anxiety to maintain even every shadow of a right to the last, that the Nizam has not before this been removed from a position which attracts the public eye to acts such as in a private person would simply be dealt with by the police as nuisances. But Government should no longer forbear if it is not to share the guilt of leading a feudatory to ruin. And such other enquiries might well be made in the interests of the public as to the extent to which female children are kidnapped in the streets of Moorshedabad, and female slavery of the most hideous kind is maintained within the walls of its harems.

FESTINA LENTE.

(From the Friend of India, June 26.)

NEVER was the "hasten slowly" which was so often in the mouth of the Roman Emperor who once exclaimed "I have lost a day," so applicable as to our Indian administration. It was the rapidity, not the fact, of Lord Dalhousie's conquests and annexations of territory which alarmed the crumbling native dynasties. it was the continued succession, not the fact, of the imposition of taxes which roused the middle class into a state of dangerous discontent. Lord Dalhousie's conquest were equal to those of Wellesley and Hastings combined. Mr. Wilson's taxes would have been received as a relief when compared with the assessment which the native mind looked for in dread expectation, had they been imposed as one, without controversy and without being regarded as the beginning of burdens which would increase and never be removed. The days of annexation are nearly over, for that policy has accomplished its end—every potentate in India from the Khyber to Ceylon is a humble subject of Her Majesty, thanks to Lord Dalhousie. The days of direct taxation draw near their close—the License-tax has been abolished, in a few weeks no income under five hundred rupees will be assessed, and this is a pledge of the ultimate removal of the most odious but necessary of imposts. And the very visions of peace and material prosperity, with grander dreams than these—of a people trained to independence, of a real national life which will grow and energise, of a government by great ideas which shall result in the lion lying down with the lamb and the leopard with the kid, we carry out the new policy of self-government. It is a great idea which the English in India have set before them, this of governing India for the Hindoos. No conquerors in all history have ever governed for the benefit of the subject race. The Jesuits in Paraguay are no exception, and if they were their experiment was a failure. Doubly great does this ideal seem, when we remember that it has followed immediately on a rebellion. There can be no doubt that for India for the Indians is the policy of the Government, and not only so but of every intelligent and unselfish Englishman in the country. Not, however, in the sense of official traditionists on the spot whose real object is 'India for civilians;' nor of sham philanthropists and uninformed Evangelicals in England, the result of whose cry would really be 'India for idolaters, India to be kept as it is.' The true policy which we give the Government of India credit for really striving after, with the sole and important exception of leaving out Christianity, is India for the natives who are to be trained to civilisation by influences of which the most important is the presence of Christian Englishmen among them.

He who shuts out the influence of the Christian, and even strictly honorable if not practically Christian, Englishman from his consideration of the means of training the natives to self-government, shuts out an influence the most important of all. It does not the less follow that the policy of India for the Hindoos will be carried out, because there are some Anglo-Indians purely selfish, and few whose conduct may shew a haughty disregard of both courtesy and justice where a native is concerned. Society life, consists of a succession of action and reaction. The keen eagerness with which the English buyer pursues gain, results under a good government in benefit to the seller. Nothing can be more selfish, yet nothing is more beneficial, than Free Trade. Mr. Buskin may err in considering the laws of Political Economy harsh. So are those of Mathematics and the Physical Sciences. The rules of Christianity are equally extreme if an attempt is made to carry them out perfectly in the present state of the world. But they tamper the laws of Political Economy, just as in nature the centripetel is counteracted by the centrifugal motion. Without such moral laws of Political Economy deals with Christianity would degenerate into the mysticism of the monk. Without the keen, pushing energy and capital of the Englishman, the Hindoo even with civilians and missionaries alone, would never rise higher than the Indians of Paraguay under Jesuit rule. But in carrying out what we call the setsler policy we would desire to "hasten slowly." We do not wish to see even the unpeopled shores of the Himalayas "Australianised." We should regret were the high tone and educated manners of Anglo-Indian society reduced to a colonial level. Already there are too many poor Europeans in India, and were it possible to reach this country as cheaply as the colonies we fear the number would increase.

Discountenanced as that of carrying out the policy of 'India for the Hindoos,' is by teaching the natives to walk alone. As honorary magistrates, as legislative councillors they are under English supervision, and so far the policy has been successful. Municipalities, in which they may be entrusted with the power of raising taxes, they will not yet form. But this year we have given them, in Bengal at least, all the powers of English juries. So long ago as 1862 Lord Brougham contemplating with prophetic eye the time when disaffection should appeal to seventy millions against a few thousand strangers who planted themselves on the ruins of their ancient empires," declared that the means to prevent such a catastrophe was to allow the natives "to form part of the tribunals by which they are subject and share in administering the laws under which they live." We have done this, and with what result? The natives decline to enter our Courts even as jurymen. A perfect commotion has been caused in the county of Hooghly by the making up of jury-lists according to the Criminal Procedure Code. The duty is looked upon by many most intelligent native gentlemen as not inferior in disagreeableness to paying the Income-tax. But when forced into the jury-box, how do the natives act? Not one verdict has been yet given by a Hooghly jury, which is not unsatisfactory. We recently gave an account of a case in which, spite of the Judge's charge, a criminal who had offered a human sacrifice to Kalee, was declared "not guilty" because the tender-hearted Brahmins could not take away a man's life. From all parts of the country we have complaints of the evil done by native juries. In one glaring case of perjury and in another of forgery, a Judge lately charged for a conviction—the evidence was of the most indisputable character. The criminals were aquitted. Doubtless one-half of the jury had been paid, would be again, guilty of crimes which are not considered offences by a people in whom ages of idolatry have almost extinguished the moral sense.

Here again we need to hasten slowly. All our criminal experience shows that natives are not fit to act as jurors. But as assessors they will be gradually trained to exercise this highest of the duties of a citizen. We find in a Bombay paper the report of the first criminal sessions held under the new Code in the Tanna Court, in a manner which exactly illustrates the extent to which natives should be entrusted with this power. The Judge, the only barrister in the Civil Service of the Western Presidency, in gown and bands took his seat on the bench and opened the sessions by calling on the sheristadar to read the names of the forty assessors summoned to attend. Trial by jury has not yet been introduced in the Concan. The Judge remarked "there can be little doubt that the order will be given *when* it is shown that there are in this Zillah a sufficient large body of loyal, intelligent, and independent citizens who can safely be entrusted with the important functions of jurors. I congratulate you heartily on the fact that the present point in progress has been attained, and I hope that it will not be long before I shall be able to congratulate you on a still further step." The assessors were asked if any claimed exemption from the duty, when one old Mussulman pleaded successfully that he was deaf. Three assessors were retained the first day to sit with the Judge and the rest were dismissed for the time. Every Sessions Court in the country should be conducted with similar order and dignity. But natives are no more fitted to compose criminal juries, than to sit as magistrates without appeal, or to make laws for the empire without assistance.

This mania for self-government, this enthusiasm which would realise in a decade what it has taken England eight centuries to learn and what France has hardly learned yet, is like the folly which demoralised the sepoy army and caused the rebellion. Extremes meet and always avenge themselves. We have done right in taking the asp into our bosom, but let us not forget that poison is still on its lips.

ENGLISH PRESS.

THE TRUE DIFFICULTY OF THE NORTH.

(From the Spectator, May 31.)

THE most thoughtful friends of the North are shaking their heads over the recent news. The Republican vessel seems to them to be crossing the bar only to encounter new dangers from the half-hidden shoals in the harbour. That the crew should be exultant, and stocks rise in fitful but continuous leaps is in itself but natural. National power is one source of national credit, and the power of the Union is at last beyond dispute. The State which can keep an army of seven hundred thousand men in rapid and victorious movement ranks undoubtedly among the first in the world. The old accusations have all been answered. The cumbrous and lumbering Government has proved itself strong and swift as a locomotive. The half-trained generals have displayed rare inventiveness and audacity. The men who ran from Bull's Run have recently stood firm under fire after their ammunition had been exhausted, and every despatch now contains a report of regiments almost destroyed, and thousands of killed and wounded. Even the South has ceased to mock at the Yankees' courage, and Englishmen look with amazement on a tenacity which rivals their own. The Americans were charged with feebleness of purpose, but five great armies are moving towards the South, and the nation clamours only for still more vigorous war. They were accused of want of discipline, but the President is obeyed by men in command of armies as implicitly as Napoleon. They were expected to display a total want of organization, but in three months of battle on a gigantic scale, no corps has wanted provisions, carriage has never failed, and the supply of *matériel* seems in excess of anything known in Europe. The navy, so generally despised, has blockaded coasts as wide as those of the Mediterranean, has covered every river with heavily-armed gunboats, and has proved itself as efficient in the centre of the continent as on the open seas. Few English exploits have surpassed in audacity the capture of New Orleans, and the men who charged at the Alma would not be ashamed of the regiment which without bullets carried the battery at Williamsburgh. These things sink deeply into the minds of a people incurably sensitive, and produce a glow of pride, a transport of confidence, which almost obscures their judgment. Nor is it only this new display of high powers upon which the North rests its convictions. Those powers have been used to purpose, and the victories of the past three months have reduced the strength of the Confederates one-half. They have lost Kentucky and Tennessee, Missouri and the most valuable spot in Louisiana, all the territories, and the most important portion of the State of Virginia. Pensacola has fallen, and Fort Macon, Norfolk, and Baton Rouge, each a post with a distinct influence on the course of a campaign. The Confederate navy, moreover, from which such great things were expected, is all but extinct. The rams which were to defend New Orleans have been sunk, the gunboats which might have defended Memphis have been captured, the Merrimac, which was believed equivalent to a fleet, has been blown up by her owners. Every where along their border the Confederates are seen in retreat. The rebel Congress has left Richmond, and projects for abandoning the capital are openly discussed. With Richmond, Virginia is lost, and the whole of the Border States, kingdoms in magnitude and resources for battle, may be considered regained for the North. All this while the ardour of the conquerors, so far from cooling, is rising slowly to fever heat. The sound of opposition is almost stilled. Every exploit is more audacious than the last, every measure proposed approaches more and more nearly the true revolutionary tone. The people are evidently accustoming themselves to consider abolition possible. One general has proclaimed it in three of the strongest Slave States, and though the North is shocked and the proclamation has been repudiated, each repetition of these incidents tends to allay a groundless alarm. There is, moreover, no want of funds. Economists urge most justly that the incessant emission of paper will ultimately produce a catastrophe, point to the rising value of stocks as a proof that the notion of value had been affected, and eagerly watch for the crash of which they feel assured. It is all true, but the crash may not come yet. Every country can bear a certain amount of unconvertible paper, and from the absence of rise in general prices it is evident that the limit of issue has been as yet attained. There is plenty to pay contractors for the hour, and to all human appearance the North may keep up its strain for months. No efforts as vast was ever attended by military results more adequate, and the swelling pride with which an American once more speaks of his country is, even to sober reasoners, once more justifiable.

And yet the truest friends of the North shake their heads over the news, for victory only reveals the extent of the task to be achieved. The theory of the North from the first has been that a vast number of loyalists were kept down in the South by terror. The advance of the Union armies would leave these men free to act, and the Federal administration could be carried on through them. Discontent would exist, and the old American army must be multiplied fivefold, but still the South could be governed without imperilling republican forms. Even the better informed believed that, however uncertain the existence of Union sentiment, still the South, once fairly defeated, would acknowledge its error and yield. Beaten men have done so time and again, and in one most remarkable case a country thrice in rebellion has become within a century the hearty yet free supporter of the victorious power. These dreams are disappearing. Even in the Border States there is only neutrality without an appearance of hearty acquiescence, still less of effective aid. Tennessee is more difficult to govern now than it was to conquer, and the military governor, General Johnstone, has been obliged to make concessions to the slave feeling, which are, in fact, compromises with principle. Missouri could not be evacuated by Federal troops. Maryland without its garrison would be in rebellion to-morrow. General Butler at New Orleans is compelled to put the press under censorship, to send soldiers to print his proclamations because compositors refuse to obey, and to threaten that any house in which a Federal soldier is killed shall be pulled down and its occupant held responsible. He has even been compelled to allow Confederate notes to circulate. In Norfolk the women spit as they pass the Federal flag. Nowhere do Northern generals obtain any information except from the "contrabands," a fact true even of districts where their power places the people beyond the reach of a reign of terror. There is not a hint of negotiation, no proposal or sign of a proposal from the South. The Confederate generals when defeated sullenly retreat farther and farther towards the regions where swamp and morass and fever will be their best allies. They still retain untouched a territory of 400,000 square miles, covered most of it with timber, penetrated by only one grand river, but with everlasting lagunes. English soldiers who know Bengal will know what it would be to advance into a country like Bengal, but thrice as large, defended by five millions of whites organized for guerilla war. That if the North perseveres it will obtain military possession we have no doubt whatever. But the military occupation of a soil does not make that soil a state, and in so vast a territory even military occupation will involve an unendurable expense. It costs more to keep a regiment in motion for two months than to pay it for a whole year. We say nothing of the political difficulties, of the impossibility of retaining state organisation, yet enforcing martial law, of the awful hate which the continued menace of military force produces in a free population. When the North has realized facts, risen to the height of circumstances, constitutional forms will snap like flax in fire, and the North may govern the South as we govern India without of necessity surrendering its own freedom. But to do it, it must either hold it for one generation as it is holding it now, viz. by military force unsparingly exerted, or it must adopt new and most revolutionary schemes.

The former alternative is, we believe, an acknowledged impossibility. The North, in all probability could not afford to keep on foot for ever three hundred thousand men, and less would be only lost within that vast expanse. Life would be worthless under the taxation such a system would involve, even if the soldiers could certainly be obtained—a very doubtful point. Born Americans will fight, and fight bravely for a principle, but a life of soldiering is not to their taste, and permanent garrison duty would be done only by the Irish and Germans—a class that is whom the Government dare not exclusively arm. There remains a revolution, and already this idea occupies the attention of American politicians. Suppose, they say, we re-colonize the South and divide the planters' estates. These States are really governed by a limited aristocracy; let us replace them by men devoted to Union principles, and our rule will be again secure. The new proprietors will do for us the work of an unpaid army. Linked together by self-interest, and possessed of all the wealth of the country, the colonists will be an impenetrable bulwark between us and the malcontents. These ideas are openly discussed, and as they leave the question of abolition open, provide for the reward of the army, and do not involve enormous permanent taxes, they are received with favour. Unfortunately Englishmen know only too well the results of such a scheme. We have tried it in Ireland, with the result of throwing Ireland for two hundred and fifty years into ill-concealed hostility. One of two results is certain to occur. Either the new owners, being slave-owners, will in ten years ally themselves for their own safety with the poor whites, and so become Southern in feeling, or the slaves being emancipated, the original difficulty will be intensified by a landlord and tenant war. The Union cannot be restored except by the contented, or at least acquiescent submission of the South, and it is because we see no signs of this acquiescence, that we, strong friends of free government, see so little to hope in all the recent success.

It is strange to observe, under these circumstances, how strong is the belief in England, even among politicians, in a coming war with America. That the North should hold it possible is natural enough, for the North holds in its exaltation that the Union will be restored, and both sections unite to punish England for looking so calmly on. But that we, who see the problem before the American Government, who perhaps even exaggerate the depth of the gulf to be filled up, should be equally alarmed, is one more proof how strong an influence imagination exercises in politics. Under any conceivable issue short of the willing re-entry of the South the Union will have its hands full for at least ten years. If the South, in spite of appearances, becomes independent, the States will attack Canada with an enemy in their rear. If, on the other hand, the South is simply held down by force, the army holding them down will have no superfluous energy to throw away across the St. Lawrence. Or, finally, if the North, driven by persistent resistance out of its constitutional groove, should resolve upon revolutionary schemes, they will tax its energy and its wealth, its supplies of men, and its supplies of statesmanship as severely as occupation. That the Americans are bitterly sore is, we fear, beyond question. That they have never forgiven the demand for Mason and Slidell is, however, derogatory to their sense, nevertheless not improbable. But that they should utterly have lost their old shrewdness in military intoxication, that they should, with decaying trade, finances in hopeless disorder, and twelve States more or less hostile, be anxious for war with a Power which could destroy the last relics of their prosperity, is to us, we confess, incredible. That they now long for vengeance, as the *New York Journal of Commerce* says they do, is probable, though it is at least equally likely that the most indignant among them are secret friends of the South, and anxious to frighten England into support of a falling cause. But peace brings calmer considerations. The desire for commercial revival, already extremely strong, can be kept down only by the fear of an internal foe, and the second test of the Union, the strife between debtor and creditor, between the community which pays taxes and the equally large community which now hopes to receive them, has yet to be commenced. With a national debt to pay, and a permanent army to organize, the constitution to change into a tax-gathering machine, and millions of creditors to reimburse, with commerce to be revived, all parties to be reorganized, and the South still to keep down, the Federal Government will scarcely add to its troubles a European war. If it does, why the male population of Canada exceeds the volunteer army which the Union at such fearful expense now maintains in the field.

QUEEN ANNE'S MEDALS.—In the MS. department of the British